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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Silver and Prosperity.

Some persons seem to have persuaded themselves that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 has ceased to be formidable and will be abandoned by the Democratic party. They see that the country is prosperous; that wheat is high and silver low; and they assume that the Democrats will gradually cease to regard the free coinage of silver as the most important political-economic question.

In the Democratic newspapers there is absolutely no justification for such an assumption. No Democratic statesman has said anything upon which such a belief could be founded. The Democratic position in regard to silver has not been altered in the slightest degree by the improvement in business. Those who think otherwise are either the victims of their own illusions or they have been deceived by the paltering and insincere course of certain Democratic leaders in Republican States.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes an interview with Governor STEPHENS of Missouri which expresses exactly the present feeling of Democrats, and coincides with all expressions on the same subject made by Democrats since the revival of business began, with the exception that some Democrats, in the first weeks of the revival. were less convinced of the existence of good times Governor STEPHENS says that "the cities of Missouri have gone right ahead wonderfully in advance of other cities. We have no bank failures, money is plentiful, and our people are very hopeful and encouraged. At present we are very full of business, and you would hardly be able to tell a Democrat from a Republican until the next political fight.

When the next fight begins, however, the distinction between a Democrat and a Republican will be what it was in 1896. The prosperity which Governor STEPHENS admits so heartily has not changed his or any other Missouri Democrat's financial views:

"The sentiment in Missouri is distinctly in favor of diver, and no power on earth could change it. Th Eastern feeling in the other direction has no effect up n us whatever. We are enthusiastic for silver. feel that this prosperity is only temporary, and while we hope that it will turn out to be permanent, we cannot fall to observe that it depends on the We are for free coinage for principle, not for what money we can make out of it. There will be no opposition to Mr. Baras in the West and South as matiers stand to day."

Prosperity is making a good many Democrats comfortable, but it has not yet weakened their allegiance to free silver.

Why Should Not Spain Give Up Cuba?

As the time draws near for Gen. Wood-FORD to present our Government's views concerning Cuba, an angry outcry comes from Madrid against the idea of giving up Spanish sovereignty in the island.

This tone of indignation would be more fitting if our Government should propose anything novel in Spain's experience, or any course different from that which Spain herself has followed in the New World for the past century.

A hundred years ago Spain held about half of the territory in North and South America, and a vastly greater area than any other nation. She even owned an enormous part of what is now included in our own country; for it must be remem bered that the vast Louisiana tract acquired by JEFFERSON from France had been held by Spain for years prior to 1800, when she ceded it to France. But as, at an earlier date, she had lost territory to Portugal, to Holland, to France, and to countries now included in the kingdom of Italy, so in the New World the past century has been a long record of the achievement of independence by her American colonies.

Spain's cession of Louisiana to France in 1800, already spoken of, was followed about twenty years later by the sale of Florida to us. Mexico, the present Central American States, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic have all thrown off the domination of Spain. Is it anything but uniform precedent, then, which Cuba follows in aiming at independence! Is there any cause for indignation on Spain's part if we suggest that the time has come for an acknowledgment in the case of Cuba similar to that which, sooner or later, she has been forced to give to all these other countries in the New World?

Especially is resentment out of place if our Government endeavors to aid Spain in securing a price for Cuba mounting into the hundreds of millions.

Shall We Have More Dry Docks?

A board consisting of Commodore Bunce, Commander CHADWICK and Constructor DASHIELL is now considering the dock needs of the navy. The humiliating state of affairs that recently caused the Indiana to be sent to Halifax for docking may not be without its compensations. It is believed that Congress will be asked, at the coming session, to build new docks, and the Indiana's experience shows that they are needed. Although we may hope to have the Brooklyn dock repaired and available in a few months, and although contracts have been made for the basin which is required at the approaches to the Port Royal dock, yet these two are the only docks on the Atlantic coast that can take in a first-class ironclad, and we have learned that one or both may be disabled.

We have now, either built or building, nine armor-clads, three like the Indiana in displacement, and the others larger. As soon as the armor-plate difficulty is settled we shall undoubtedly add to the number, and very likely it will be doubled before our navy | may, possibly, listen to suggestions from is fully reconstructed. Some of these vessels will habitually be kept in the Pacific, but we must prepare for having from twelve to on its own motion wholly the candidates fifteen on the Atlantic coast. Unsheathed for Comptroller and President of the ginning of the seventeenth century, looked steel hulls require far more frequent dock- Council. That is, if the Republicans want is g, to save them from pitting, than anything to say as to the composition of sheathed vessels, and it is plain that two first-class docks, on the whole stretch of coast from Eastport to the Rio Grande, are tition to the Citizens' Union arbiters as in- 1621 to 1674 the right to colonize that not enough. Both may need repairs at dividuals only, and not as an organization.

enemy in time of war.

Wooden docks, too, like those just menthe stone docks, and in far less time. Perhaps it is within bounds to say that wooden docks cost not more than a fourth as much, and they have certainly been built within less than a fourth of the time expended on Low except on the condition that he granite docks in the same yard. The cost | should withdraw from the bostile Citiof operating and of maintenance also appears to be less. Stope docks doubtless have their advantages, and some naval officers favor them strongly or would use concrete where stone cannot be had, But the advantages of cheapness and rapidday over the more solid and durable stone structures. Since timber dry docks have been in use in this country more than ordinary decency would compel them to forty years, sufficient experience has been take a back seat as penitents on probation had as to their lasting power. Private merely. The conversion of partisan sinshipbuilders who possess well-built wooden | ners might be rejoiced over by the nondry docks express themselves strongly in favor of their stability and their reasonable resistance to decay, and official reports have given the wooden structures, if properly built, the advantage in point of cost of

repairs. However, the point which especially concerns us is getting more dry docks, and as to the best method of constructing them the board will report. It will also study the value of floating dry docks, such as England has at Bermuda, and such as Germany is now building at Hamburg, and Spain is preparing for shipment in sections to one of her colonies.

Mr. Dashiell's investigations in Europe will also add information on the subject, It would not be too much for Congress to authorize at the coming session the construction of two new docks, each capable of holding the largest warships in the world.

No Time to Lose.

"The Hawaiian Islands should be con trolled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere

That is from the Republican platform of 1896, last year. A foreign power is attempting to inter

fere with the Hawaiian Islands in the present year, 1897.

Diplomacy can take no notice of ultimate motives, but common sense can, and public sentiment does and must. The evidence multiplies that there is a fixed purpose on the part of Japan to make herself a factor in the question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Unless the character of Japan's reply to the Dole Government's unfortunate offer to arbitrate special cases in controversy has been entirely misrepresented, it is substantially a demand that Hawaii shall submit to the decision of a third party her sovereign right of self-protection against immigrants regarded as undesirable. To extend the arbitration to the broad question of Hawaii's right to make her own laws would be a surrender of independence amounting to national suicide.

This is interference with a vengeance and under the graceful forms of Japanese diplomacy appears the arrogance of a vigorous young power possessed with the pride of recent martial achievement and the hope of a magnificent destiny as the Empire of the Islands of the Pacific.

"The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them."

Of all the duties now before the Administration none is more urgent or more imperative than the settlement for all time of the Hawaiian question. The one way to render impossible any interference by any foreign power in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands is to make Hawaii a part of the Union. What was shamefully undone in the first year of CLEVELAND's second term must be gloriously completed in the first year of McKINLEY'S Administration.

Mr. Low and the Republican Party.

This remark of the Herald concerning the written and evidently carefully considered declaration and explanation with which Mr. Low accompanied his very pious acceptance of a nomination by his political agents, expresses an opinion which, we are surprised to find, is enter tained in various quarters :

"Mr. Low's allusion to changed conditions is regarded as a hint to the Citizens' Union that they must not be shocked if a little later on he makes dignified and perfectly proper overtures to the Be

The exact words so deliberately chosen by Mr. Low, to which the Herald thus refers, are these:

"The situation with which I am called to deal is esentially different from that which I contemplat d in June. Others also must face the changed conditions, and all who are concerned must make their choice in the present of conditions as they are, not as they may wish they were."

It cannot be denied that this affords some apparent justification for the inference that the premature candidate meditates making, "a little lateron," "dignified and perfectly proper overtures to the Republican machine." If the Citizens' Union "non-partisans" are "shocked" at the suggestion of such a proceeding, they will simply show that their pretences are not as false as their candidate would demonstrate his own to be if he attempted to betray them to the very enemy against which they are most venom-

ously arrayed. The Citizens' Union was organized expressly to eliminate the Republican organization and the Republican issue from the coming campaign. It has never assailed Tammany and Bryanism. Its assault has been solely on "Plattism," in other words, on the organized Republican party in New York, and its newspaper advocates and spokesmen have ceaselessly proclaimed that it would have no sort of association with the Republicans as such, but would resent any overtures to that end as fatal to its "principle of non-partisanship" and

utterly contaminating. For that reason solely it hastened to put its man in nomination, refusing to confer with the Republicans even regarding a common date for making nominations. It flies from contact with the Republican party as if it was a political leper, a vile and disreputable drab, with which to associate was to invite odious contagion and to sacrifice all reputation for decency. The young man REYNOLDS, who bosses the University Settlement and the Citizens' Union collectively, has declared that it archives as to European occupation and outside individuals as to subordinate nominations, though it will insist on picking out the ticket, besides the presupted three places at its head, they must humbly pe-

of the two docks might be prevented by an leagues could not do otherwise with any consistency. If Mr. Low has any intention of making "overtures to the Republican tioned, can be built at far less cost than | machine ""a little later on," he is simply preparing to betray them to the enemy against which their whole fight is.

Of course, the Republican organization could not listen to any overtures from Mr. zens' Union machine, Otherwise the Republicans would have to disband, publicly confessing that as partisans they are rightly excluded from among the number of "the friends of good government." They would have to cast off their partiity of construction will probably carry the sanship as a fifthy rag justly offensive to the choice company into which they aspired to get; and if they were admitted, partisan saints, but naturally the sinners would have to come in with bowed heads. craving mercy rather than demanding recognition. They would have to take what was given them, even if it was no more than a crust, and be thankful that they got even that,

The only way for Mr. Low to get the suping the vicious "non-partisanship" fantasy of which his agents have made him the representative.

Report of the Venezuela Boundary Commission.

We have before us the first of the four volumes which are to contain the report of the commission appointed by President CLEVELAND for the purpose of ascertaining the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. It is, of course, understood that no formal conclusions are expressed, the labors of the commission having been suspended when a reference of the controversy to arbitrators was agreed upon by the principal parties. For the enlightenment, however, of the arbitral tribunal and of historical students, it has been thought well to publish the data colected by various agents employed by the commission to examine maps and the texts of treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and other documents.

What we have in the preliminary volume is a report by Mr. J. Frankriew Jameson. on the Spanish and Dutch settlements prior to 1648; and several reports by Mr. GEORGE articles of the Treaty of Munster; on the territorial rights of the Dutch West India Company: and on the evidence furnished by the Dutch archives as to European occupation and claims in western Guiana. We ness the results of these investigations. The account of Mr. Jameson's researches

occupies some thirty-five tages of the of any Spanish occupation of the disputed and without a description have established the fac-territory, that, namely, between the Esse. onibo and the Orinoco, in 1648, nor of any but temporary occupation of any portion of cupation in 1648 northward or west- the corporations the trusts the monopolists to ward of the Essequibo, and of Kykoloes he find any evidence of their occupation of Point Barina before 164*. Such was the situation at the time when the Treaty of Munster was signed, whereby was guaranteed to the Spanlards and Dutch respectively the possession of such countries in the East and West Indies, as also in Brazil and on the coasts of Asia, Africa, and America, as the said Spaniards and Dutch held and possessed. As we have just seen, the Dutch held no part of the disputed territory in 1648. Neither did the Spanlards, but they claimed the whole of Guiana by right of liscovery. The English maintain, however, that the treaty gave the Dutch the right to make further acquisitions in Gulana by virtue of the following clause: "Comprehending therein particularly the of the present treaty."

Mr. GEORGE LINCOLN BURR has made a careful study of the meaning of the italicized lines in the last quoted clause, and he arrives at the conclusion that they refer exclusively to conquests or reconquests, which might be made by the Dutch at the expense of the Portuguese, who, it will be remembered, had recently thrown off the Spanish yoke. "It is improbable," says Mr. Bunn, "that in the intent of its framers and its ratiflers the Treaty of Munster conceded to the Dutch a right to win from the natives [of Guiana] lands claimed by Spain. It does not ap near that the treaty was ever interpreted this sense by either Spain or the Dutch." So much for the claim of the British Foreign Office, that the Dutch, from whom England derives title, had by the Treaty of Munster a right to make fresh acquisitions in Guiana, westward and northward of the Essequibo.

It has been alleged, on the part of Great Britain, in the course of the controversy over the Guiana boundary, that the charters of the Dutch West India Company named the River Orinoco as one of the limits of its grant, and that within the limits of the grant these charters gave jurisdiction. For the purpose of learning the grounds for these assertions Mr. BURR undertook an inspection of the charters of the company, and of all the legislation of the Dutch States General on its behalf. The esult of his researches is as follows: From the terms of these grants, unquestionably, may be inferred the assumption by the Dutch Government of a right to plant colonies, either directly or through the West India Company, in the district known as the Wild Coast," that is to say, the coast eastward from the Orinoco, There is, however," continues Mr. Burn, in none of them anything to suggest that this was counted exclusively a Dutch right : nor is there any claim of sovereignty over this coast as a whole."

By far the larger part of the volume is devoted to the outcome of Mr. Bunn's examination of the evidence in the Dutch claims in western Guiana. The purport of the data relating to the Dutch claims is summed up on page 374 as follows: "The upon by the Dutch as open to colonization; but no exclusive claim to that coast, as a whole, seems ever to have been made by coast on behalf of the Dutch was vested

wered by its charter to settle unoccupied districts. That company, while freely exercising this right of colonization, and granting lands for its exercise by others, has left on record no definition of the limits of its occupation in Guians, and no claim as to a boundary on the side of the Spanish colonies. From 1674 a new West India Company, which had received by its charter no other lands on the American continent than "the places of Esse quibo and Pomeroon," owned and governed the Dutch colonies in western Guiana.

The boundaries of these "places," unde-

fined by the charter, were left undefined by the company, and so remained until the year 1769. At the date last named a remonstrance to the Spanish Court, drawn by the Zeeland Chamber of the West India Company and approved by the States General, stated or implied definite claims as to territorial boundary in Guiana. On the coast the Dutch territory is represented as stretching to beyond the Waini River; in the interior to a point between the Dutch post on the Cuyuni and the nearest Spanish inissions. The claims as to boundary were not admitted by Spain. This is, we are told, the one document known to the diplomatic correspondence of the two countries which suggests port of the Republican party is to come over the place of the boundary. Mr. BURB to it squarely, like an honest man, eschewnotes, finally, that in 1792 the Dutch colonies in Guiana reverted to the State, but no fresh claim was made as to the boundary; and though in 1801-1802 the Dutch Council of the colonies conceived a project for the delimitation, at the Congress of Amiens, of the Guiana boundary, hoping to fix it at the Orinoco or the Barima, the project was abandoned and remained a secret.

On the whole, in view of the evidence thus far published by the commission, it looks as if Venezuela went to the utmost limit of concession when she offered to fix the boundary at the Pomeroon River, and as if the arbitrators are therefore likely to award to her by far the larger part of the disputed territory.

The Red Sea Moves on Pharaoh.

We refer those who are inclined to beleve that the battle is over to the subjoined utterances of that moderate and truthful organ of Bryanism, the Kansus City Times. The Times is speaking of last week's fusion of Democratic Populistic and free-silver Republican interests in the Hon. WHAMAM J. BRYAN'S own State:

"Has that aspish, waspish, vixenish old procures of Wall street, Tue Sca, printed the particulars? How Lincoln Burn on the meaning of certain three conventions crowded with delegates, representing three distinct party organizatives, met in the capital of the great and prosperous and unmortraged State of Nebraska: How these patriots, overflowing with enthudams united in harmony and peace like three mighty rivers, which join currents and move resistless is on, sweeping all opposition before them? purpose to state with all possible concise. Have the tools and the semenmen of the gold trust harkened to the voices of the the usands who should approve to the foreign forces joined by the cohesite talleman of himetallism?

"Netracks has sounded the first bugle call along volume, but their outcome may be summed | the line of paths that is forming for 1900. The three up in a few words. He finds no evidence | convents noward united on one tilket without a jacraff banner in we are more harmonious and on t to stay until the Government has been torn from the before that time. On the other hand, he hands of the tracts and restored to the hands of the finds no certain evidence of any Dutch oc- people. They have served notice on the plutocrata. lists, and the other obstructionists of a Government veral, the island in the Mazarini at that inside upon the equality of all men before the its confluence with the Cuyuni. Neither law that the people are rising in their might, like the waves of an ancered ocean, and will sweep very barrier to an honest and impartial admin stration swept unto annihilation the impious hosts of the despot Paunalia." This is not the rhetoric of a moribund in

terest in the issue of 1896, or of a decadent political organization.

The Konsos City Times is perhaps a little less impassioned in its expressions than some of the other Western organs of Bryanism, but that circumstance does not detract from the value of what it says as an illustration of existing sentiment in face of the high price of wheat and the advent of general prosperity.

Wisdom for Cape Cod.

What beautiful wisdom is contained places and forts which the Portuguese these thoughts and suggestions upon the have taken from the Dutch since the year | habit of reading in its relation to the use of 1641; as also the forts and the places books! We quote from a letter written a which the Intch shall chance to acquire | few days ago by a distinguished statesman and possess ofter this, without infraction | not now in office to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of a circulating library recently opened on Cape Cod, in a town not far from Buzzard's Bay:

"I hope I may be allowed to suggest that the advantages of the new library car through a cultivation of the habit of reading by those for whom it is intended."

Observe the profundity of the thought so modestly advanced. The idea is amplified in the next sentence:

While it is true that reading begets reading it is also true that the custom of satisfying the desire to read, by application to the circul ting library, may be acquired by any community with very great profit." And with the precision and stateliness of irresistible logic the process of reasoning

reaches its conclusion : "It seems to me, therefore, that it is most in portant, in order to complete the is neffect mission of the new library, that those for whose benefit it is founded should not only stimulate this habit of profitable reading, but should also be accustomed to avail themselves of the privileges which this circu-

lating library freely affords." Who is the author of these daring suggestions, penetrating thoughts, and mar vellous variations of the great central idea that no library is useful unless its books are used? Wild horses shall not drag his name from us.

New varieties of Democrats continue to mul-No, there is but one genuine variety now, the Semocrat who stands on the Chicago platform with both feet. All others counterfeit.

Some remarks of Prof. HARRY HAYWARD firect r of the Dairy School of the Agricultural Department of the State College of Pennsyl rania, may pilot the seeker for an agreeable profession to the right port. "Beginning with he next session of the creamery course," says Prof. HAYWARD, "a course in ice-cream manufacture will be added.' It is not necessary to understand why the State of Pennsylvania should teach ice cream, and it is very easy to understand why learning ice cream may be a pleasant course of study. Mr. JOHN B. WALKER should not fail to have a summer school of ice cream in his new typewritten university. Such a school would combine the useful with the sweet, and might be supplemented by a short course in watermelons and twelve lectures or the theory of cantaloupes.

Little mice, big rats, mad dogs, wild cats, ugly bulls and audacious billy goats have all in turn repeatedly steered lovers toward the honeymoon, but HARRY KOEHLER and Miss May Hull have broken the record, so far, by getting introduced and put into a stew by an eel. There would be nothing wonderful in the engagement if it had been brought on by a blacksnake. That might be called an every-day affair, but in all probability this is the first time in the history of lovers that an ed was

the same time, and the use of at least one That is logical. REYNOLDS and his col- in the Dutch West India Company, which Now, although poets sometimes go bobbing.

there is nothing remarkle about an ecl. It is a AN OPEN LEITER TO MR. SETH LOW. harmless thing, and never made trouble for any one except, perhaps, an angler. It is not inclined to kick, and was never known to bite any man alive. But it is the last thing in the world that, in the minds of ordinary mortals, could wriggle into a love story. However, there it writhes on record, and, after all, it serves the purpose just as well as a rose, a rattler or a rat.

Painters are already at work on a gigantic historical canvas representing "Dr. SETH Low Solemnly Consecrating Himself to an Unprecedented Expression of Popular Confidence in the Presence of JOHN COLUMBUS CLARK at Northeast Harbor," It was a great scene for Dr. Low, but still greater for JOHN COLUMBUS CLARK. The latter has not got over it yet. He can't get over it. He doesn't want to get over it. He will keep in his memory and equeath as a rich legacy unto his issue the splendid fact that the victim of an unprecedented expression of popular confidence deliv ered in his presence the solemn formula of consecration. Only those two, the reverend hearer and the solemn speaker, were there. The four reporters were spectators, not performers. To find a parallel to this impressive eloquence before an audience limited to one the historian will have to go back to Mr. Dick and David Copperfield.

A great truth was forcibly presented to the roung women of the Massachusetts State Normal School at North Adams by the Hon. GEORGE PRISSIR HOAR, when, beaming at them through his spectacles, he remarked:

"Whatever plans or vows of cel'bacy may prevail among the young ladies who get on to your catalogue, I suspect a large number of them will get macried. The microbe or bacillus of matrimony cannot be kept out by any diet or exterminated by any doctor."

The Senator is right. Statistics prove it.

all the friends of 16 to 1, and most of all to the Indiana Silver League, certain miscellaneous silver clubs, and the Hon. Parks M. Martin, Chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Committee, that there was a silver conference in Indianapolis last week. There were sixteen persons present, a number evidently appropriate and symbolical, and an address was issued which draws tears from your eyes as soon as they are permitted to see it. It is really affecting, and a passage which calls upon the people to arise and shake off their shackles is a musterpiece of silver pathos. We have marked this passage for a second reading on the thirty-first day of this month. Still, noble a thing as it is to shake of shackles of any kind, and especially noble to shake off shackles of gold rivated by the Money Power, it is no sort of weather for indiscriminste shaking off of shackles. There must be a s breath of A .. ka and Klondike. When the poacher Summer, there will be time to shake off. shackles. Until then, in the language of the Hon. ARTEMUS WARD, "let 'em clank,

The best thought on the subject of Democracy s it is to-day, the Democracy of 1-90 and 1897 and nobody knows how many years to come, is ound in the writings and speeches of Joun P. ALTOELD, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, BENJA-MIN RVAN THAMAN, and the rest of the profes-sors of the Chicago Piatform school. JEFFERsowie not in that crowd; and his Domocracy is no more like theirs than Virginia is like the

The Buffalo Commercial shows the in tinct of hospitality triumphing over that of ell-preservation when it declares that "Buffalo will be very glad to see the Ancient and Honcrable Artillery Company of Mussachusetta, A dangerous gladness and liable to be deary purchased. Buffalo has excellent coldtorage facilities in her breweries and elsewhere, but has she the means of coolng enough champagne to supply the Anients? They are hearty old stagers, and doce they went to England they refuse to ouch any other liquid than champagne. Now, Imirably as Buffalo is provided with means of transportation, she couldn't get be enough in a week to refrigerate the Massachusetts marvels for a day. If she could get it, where could she put it! Superintendent At-DRIDGE has issued strict orders that no tooles or ice shall be immersed in the Eric Canal. The process of cooling Lake Eric would be too ong. What is to be done! Here is this desperate band of Faneuil Hall Corkscrew Artillerymen invading Buffalo, and yet there are ouly a few thousand quarts of champagne on hand, and some of that is insufficiently cooled. If Buffalo is laid in ashes, the Buffalonians will have only their expessive hospitality to blame

The Interests of the Beach.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. The desirability of keeping Justice Willard Bartlett upon the Supreme Court bench is generally admitted. Justice Bartlett has proved is fitness for the position which he has filled for he past twelve years. There is no good reason why he should not continue to serve the people. But there are scores of reasons why an inexperienced man should not be put in his place. To say this is not to belittle the ability of any of the excellent lawyers who practice in his court. There are many men in the profession in this city who would in time become excellent Judges. and the very qualities which fit them for the bench will make them hesitate to ask that a capable Judge be removed to give them an op-

portunity to occupy the position. We do not think that there is a man in the Republican party equal to Justice Bartlett in mental equipment who would consent to run against him.

What Should Be a State Attorney-General's Salary 1

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article to THE SUNDAY SUN OR the Attorney Generals of the States and their salaries, it is intimated that the average salary, say \$2,500, is too low for the skill, time, and experience required. If it is, why do so many lawyers want the post?

Isn't it a fact that \$2,500 a year is very considerthly in ex ess of the average yearly earnings of the legal profession in America? 1. The salary is not the only recompense,

Lawyers may want the office on account of its prestige and the professional experience to be gained therein. 2. Perhaps so, although we have no trustworthy statistics of lawyers' incomes. But ever

If that is so, it does not follow that \$2.500 a year

is in excess of the average yearly earnings o those lawyers who are competent to hold the office of Attorney-General of a State. Peculiarities of One Connecticut Town, To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir : We have a town in New London county which easily outrivals that peculiar township in Dauphin county, Pa.

The town of Lisbon contains 54° inhabitants, ac-

cording to the last census, and 137 voters. There are in the town eight schoolhouses and 107 school chilin the town eight schoolhouses and 107 school children. It contains five Justices of the Pence, one minister, one church, no lawyer, no doctor, no injustral
work of any kind, no grovery store, no place where
liquor is soil, and no Poet Odice.

The town has never had a liquor ite-mae, having always voted 'no il ense.'

The town is nine miles long and six miles wide.
The northern portion of the lowe receives its mail
from South Canterbury, the east rn portion from
Jewett City, the southern portion from Greeneville,
and the western part from Vernailles.

Norwick, Conn. Sept. 4.

J. T. Cushingham.

London's Next Lord Mayer. From the Saturday Review.

On Saturday stermoon Alterman and Col. Roratio Davies, M. P., will probably be elected Lord Mayor of London. The Alderman, on other days of the week, much as his aristocratic countenance and military bearing may seem to belie the fact, is really the pro prictor of Pimm's restaurant in the city, a little matter which he does not usually journian to the world at large. However, to do the Colonel justice, we may add that he reasly has a right to the arms which will figure on his charlot.

From the Norfolk Landmark The fate of baseball depends upon the auppression of rowdyism as an element of the game.

In He to Be "a Unifying Force" or a Casso of

MY DEAR SIE: An organization styling itself the "Citizens' Union" has placed your name in nomination as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. Inasmuch as it must be presumed that this nomination was made with a genuine desire to secure your election and to assure to this territory, soon to become the second largest city in the world, the benefits of good government, freed from the blighting influences that so long rendered the municipal Government of the present New York a byword, it becomes important to take a care-

the possibilities attendant upon this step. It is conceded, I believe, that within the territory now called Greater New York the Democratic party, on normal party lines as they existed prior to the last general election, numbered among its followers a majority of our voters. Inasmuch as Tammany Hall is the controlling element in the Democratic councils at present, and since Tammany Hall is now representative of that which makes against rather than for good government, it is obvious that the results which are supposed to be sought by the Citizens' Union can only be obtained by some combination of voters upon some issue or issues other than those representing the normal party lines prior to 1896. At least two such combinations may be possi-

ful review of the state of things existing and

ble. The first is that which in 1894 enabled the roters of the present New York to elect William L Strong to the Mayoralty and to oust Tammany from the government of our city-a genuine desire to secure honest local government through a ticket named by the various organ trations which may for that purpose be enrolled against Tammeny Hall, this nomination to be brought about in a discreet and friendly way, so as to secure the solid vote of all the real friends of good government without creating any frie-It is a historical fact of deep interest to tion between the respective elements whose support is absolutely essential to victory.

The second combination is that which swept back from our city in the last general election the tide of national dishonor which flowed from he revolutionary gathering at Chicago and hreatened to wipe out those fundamental laws of bonor and integrity upon which our solid prosperity must be founded.

There might be named a third combination, preferable to either of the foregoing, namely: a omthation of the two combinations, for ther of the two foregoing classes may be und voters not found in the other; it follow-ing therefore, that by an alliance of the two, a reater voting Strength could be secured with night to oppose Tammany than by either com-mission significant.

ir the above, which I believe is generally admitted to be accurate, it is important to cutsider whether your condidacy as at present constituted is the "outfring force" necessary to being about the cestred consolidation of interests remainle to your success; for without such consolidation your defeat is certain, and Tammany Hall's success, if possible, even more erain. or pears that the Citizens' Union, by whom

It arrears that the Citizens' Union, by whom you have been placed in nomination, does not attempt to take any stand upon the great issue which nonvuise the nation only one short year ago, and nowhere condemns the devillab plot upon our national honor whose supporters, instead of abandoning their platform, are even now carefully nuturing plans for a final and decisive caningly in it 1800. There are many thousands of voters whose support could be had for a candidate planted squarely upon a platform opposed to national repudiation and Bryanism, but who would not support a candidate simply upon a reo national repudiation and Bryanism, but who would not support a candidate simply upon a rewind platform that was silent upon this all-limbertant question. These voters are lost to you that it is possible the teren without these you wight be elected, were routhe "unifying force" hat could bring together the elements mentared in our first combination. Can rou do this? To successfully make such a combination to must in the first instance be assured of the initial expression of the Republican party, which had to be a support of the Republican party, which had to successfully more than the successful votoshit. Can four screening of well-informed mentared in the minds of well-informed mentared in the minds of well-informed mentared in the successful votoshit. Can four secure this? There is no could in the minds of well-informed mentared in the successful votoshit. Can four secure this formed mentared in the successful votoshit. Can four secure this formed does not be in the successful votoshit. It was feasible for the Republican over all analysis to hold their convention was not been assured. would have preferred a different candidate, you would unquestionably have received the nomination. Instead of taking this course, which certainly would have involved no loss of dignity, no sacrifice of principle to any one, the head-strong young men of the so-called Cuizens Union, whose intentions we may admire but whose ly degree we cannot but pity nave taken a leap which will land us, unless better councils prevail, in the Serbedian boar of Tammany concreting, will inspirit the followers of Bryan all over the country with new hope, and will give them a found to did not retry not to be given up old in our city not to be given up at least—and this whether Tam-as the Chicago platform or remains

and whose support is absolutely essential to victory. They have relected all friendly offers of conference and insisted upon following anch a course that the flerublican party cannot lend you it support without losing all self-respect and it ling its magnificent organization as a tail to a procession headed by inexperienced youngeness whose ment who cannot see that they are rulling the inner who cannot see that they are rulling the inner who cannot see that they are rulling the inner who cannot see that they are rulling the inner who cannot all the first for all that makes for national cishoner and local miscovernment. Were the Berubblican organization to so far forcet the dignity of the party of Uncoln and Grat, of Harrison and McKindey, as to indorse your nounbasion as it at present stands. I can assure you not their box with a treatment of Heutblicans would so were vote for Tammany Hall than sanction by their rote such a degrading surrender of party honor. But it is not to be believed that its leakers could so

would sooner vote for Tammany Hall than sanc-tion by their vote such a decrading surrender of party honor. But it is not to be believed that its leaders could so far forget themselves as to betray in this manner the followers from whom they have received their leadership.

Upon your artitude in the present crisis—for its a crisis—will depend whether Tammany Itali is to restore the old regime and to ex-tend itself over the whole of the territory embraced within the Greater New York, and what is far more important, whether the dis-ors silved hosts of the Bryanite Democracy are to be intrenched in the metropols of this coun-lier and to conduct their fight in 1960 for repu-liation from this mart of commerce and trade. New York, Sept. 6. Charles F. Harper.

BEPUBLICANS SPEAK OUT. They Say That the Party Shall Not Be Bragged at the Heels of Mugwumps. From the Albiny Journal.

The Republican party cannot afford in the city of New York or elsewhere at any time to become the prey of highwaymen; it cannot buy support from those who threaten its annihilan; it cannot bend the knee at each and every attack of this character made upon it. It must crush such movements or be crushed itself in the coming contest, but it will rise in the report of the people, and at each succeeding election will command greater and greater strength. From the Truy Times.

The Republican party has been fauntingly spurned, and it has not yet become the fashion

or the larger element to be snubbed by the smaller into compliance. If the Citizens' Union, with or without Mr. Low, decides upon a policy of Ishmaelitish isolation, the Republican party s at liberty to expect for its own nomince the support of those who recognize the municipal issue and the necessity for concerted endeavor. From the McKeesport Herald.

The self-constituted committee of New York

reformers and Mugwumps who have nominated President Seth Low of Columbia University for Mayor of Greater New York with the idea of forcing the Republican organization to accept him as their candidate have effectually dispelled all chances of Low's election. The men who have fought the battles of the Republican party for a lifetime cannot afford to be bulldozed by a handful of political infants and imbeciles. From the Haterhill Gazette

The Mugwumps of Greater New York are at

their old tricks of attempting to forestall action by the Republican party by placing in nomination for the office of Mayor, with the expectation that their choice will have to be accepted by the regular organization, the Hon. Seth Low, whose past connection with the party has been anything but regular. It is hoped that at this juncture the Republican party of New York, as an example of what can be accomplished by putting on a determined front, will meet and defeat these fresh reformers at their own game. To yield now will be to encourage them further aggression. The Republicans of New York are numerous enough and ought to be sufficiently courageous to nominate a straight party ticket and go it alone. They can probably win by united action, but even defeat is prefer- the fall of Arabi Paaha turned him able to cowardly submission.

CURES FOR INSOMNIA "Bon't Reep Tourself Awake in Trying to be

From the St. Louis Gicte Law.

One of the gastronomic magazines has a article giving some comprehenregarding the cure of sleep and ble in admitting the complexity somnia and of the doubts often its origin. A man may apply all khowl. edge and that of his medical ad-1 yet be unable for a time to overcome . lency of the mind to drift along in helplan-A 501 WE through the long hours of the and must be a cause for this perre and a remedy for it, though the found without a persevening American needs a full share of hard with brain and nerves, an as hard as he works. To wheels of thought rurning of a sort of torture as well as Napoleon's faculty of going : 17 eria in ceath acts acts Napoleon's faculty of going stant was one of the greatest over the commanders on the The State of According to the magazin worst enemies of sleep are wor worst ensumes of sieep are worry in oversating, indignatible apppears a unal use of stimulants and drags, cludes strict attention to diet, a wei-eping room, some light exerce an nour after the evening them, as course, from worry. Nature of arbitrarily shut them off. It is not to bed hunary. A cup of hos is andwich is advised when that every till is necessary to remem even and an overloaded stomach are alseptestives. The condition is not refreahing sleep. Describes it not be fersahing sleep. Describes it on of the need of sleep and must bated too far. People who seep it.

tion of the need of sleep and must be bated too far. People who sleep but not be permitted to disturb those we ferently constituted.

When the whole subject is weighed remedy is seen to be good habits and mind. Some who resolve to discourtinue the habit over insomnia. The philosophical over that as well as "Don't keep vourself awake in tryit, sleep "is the injunction. It would be to revert to some mild abstraction, a stance, as the many fine things its. to revert to some mind abstraction stance, as the many fine things is said of eleep. Think of Leigh Ho of it as the time when the mysteric to take its airy round; of Wordit a captive never wishing to be it advice to sleep in peace and ware necessarily involves good hearing conscience; of Bulwer's tribute to of earthly boome, of Million needs conscience; of Bulwer's infinite to the highest of earthly booms; of Milton hoofsing with the timely dew of sleep, and of Emerant a hough that "Sleep lingers all our lifetime to the greyes, as night bovers all day in the worsh of the first ree." The right frame of mind and body is the cure for insomnia.

Sensish Public Opinion on Caserna An Eng tehman who was travelling in that at the

An any company was killed writer to the London Standard his observations of the manner in which nes really spoke of the assassination "I was in Ofbraitar at the time of the morter as

on my way up to Seville obtained the Maint paper with all details. Every paper devoted solution to senouncing the deed, commenting on the political results, and to unanimously singing the praises of the lead Premier. According to the Libera and interretive papers alike, his efforts for Spain had been more and and had be thred he would speedily have used or mended the difficulties in Cuba, the Philippines, and at home. He was an ideal man, pullically and "During the last few days, in Seville and Nation!

have heard the opin on of many masses of the minnunity, and 90 per cent. of the people here sixte open y, in the cafe, in the streets, at the table fibre, and in the clubs, that, far from being surprised they wonder that Camovas was not murdered set year ago. They speak of him as a cold-bearied despit, up piecd to all measures for the improvement of his people, the prime cause of the wast-d millions in Cuba, and the murderer of the thousands who have the insurgents. They lay at his door the manner "One bears remarks like the following sporm at

ent from the dynamite outrages of Barce, out. when the innocent were punished along with the guilty. This is only the beginning; others will follow.

The Bishop and Sin Bun.

From the Engine Course.
The Eighop of Worthester, England, once had seen sion to travel through Banbury by rail. Being temp the same time to encourage the far-famed industry of that town, and the train having stopped for a short time at the station, he because to a small boy standing near at hand and mquirel the price of the celebrated buns. "Threepence ract." said the boy. The Bishop thereupon hanned him anpence and desired him to bring one to the car. attimp And with the other threshence you may her me for yourself." The boy shortly returned summe cently munching his Sambury, and handing the threepence in coppers to the Bushop, exclaimed,

Summer Grip.

From the Wilmington Horning News. The foreces state that the cool nights have produced a number of cases of what is called summer grip." It resembles in nearly every respect the regoiar influence, although the patients do not suffer in various parts of the body, a cold in the heat tack ache, beatache, and possibly with a tinge of rhepmattern in the timbs and particularly the joints.

Poreign Notes of Real Interest

Hiram S. Maxim was the first man to pay a fare for a electric cab when they began running in London a few days ago. Prince Victor Emmanuel of Naples has been ap-

pointed to the command of the Italian Truth army Corps, with headquarters at Naples. In his next book, "If I Were God "Mr Le Sale become will advise the Almighty. The sides seems to be conveyed from Heine's - Schöpfungs Lieses. Kaiser Wilhelm keeps up medineral trad tions. He

has made Gen. Count Capitiet, his dismissed Class cellor, a Canon of Brandenburg Cathedral ais only duty will be to draw his pay, which is \$750 a year. England's readiness for war is shown to the fast that the British troops in Crete have [4] her sup-plied with straw for bedding, the War of a called

aken only four months and a half to prove as for it

Line majesté has sent a young engineer of lieguitath Silvata, to jail for six months. Here we do his opinion of Kaiser Wilhelm at the diameter with side his loyal mother in-law at once denounced in the 150 police. Cinematographes seem to be decided a dangerous A fire broke out in a Paris theatre from size too hill.

producing a panic, as the audience remained that the muchine was the cause of the day furast tracedy. Tristan d'Acunha the lonely ts'and in the south

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Atlantic, will soon contain a framed person of a #2 Victoria, sent by her to the head man and the free in recognition of his efforts in saving his in sale wr ck during the last slaty years." After partaking of ginger beer, apples on a class late, three bottles of ginger ale, and and water at a pionic, and then the

regular tea at home, a nine year old

plained of a pain in his inside. The called it gastro-enteritis. Prince Kumar Shri E nittate Not the eter, has been the subject of a cold.
Australia. The alten labor laws renamen, Japanese, and Indians. and

polsened. The Transkel is the an

said to have ruined Rame.

hed to pass special acts to mable the with the English cricketers when the tour this fail. Fingoes in the Transket are giving trouble ind may foon become as we as the abund of Swat. They are recattle die after teing insculated and they believe them to have be-

fraria in South Africa, and the Care in to put down the revoit. Land riots have occurred in the E the peasants at Albaho and Mar.no. having made as attempt to sound Prin - Colonna and being rv n solders. The great un ultivated bles are looked upon ty the postantcause of Italy's distress, just as the

Osman Digna, who for years ha-British trouble on the upper Sile, is a Pall Mall Gazette, really a South Nisbet. He was born in Rough of a who in 1848 emigrated to Lay widow married a Turk named her son and made him heir to George Na bet took the name ... being educated at the military was the intimate friend of the a came a slave trader. The harm by the English and French Interfa-

countrymen. He must be over